Amendments to the Claims

The following listing reflects amendments to the claims and replaces all prior versions and listings of claims in this application.

1. **(Currently amended)** A method for delivering a pharmacologically active agent, the method comprising:

orally administering to a patient in a fed mode ~~an extended-release oral~~ a matrix/active agent tablet dosage form ~~consisting of a single matrix comprising a therapeutically effective amount of the~~ comprised of a polymer matrix and a pharmacologically active agent dispersed in said polymer matrix, said polymer matrix comprised of a ~~and at least one~~ biocompatible, hydrophilic polymer, wherein the dosage form

(a) upon imbibition of water swells unrestrained dimensionally to a size effective to promote gastric retention, and

(b) maintains its size for an extended period of time before it is diminished by erosion.

~~is characterized by an erosion rate (ER) to dissolution rate (DR) ratio of approximately 1.1:1 to 5:1, wherein ER is the rate of active agent release in an aqueous medium measured using an in vitro disintegration test, and DR is the rate of active agent release in an aqueous medium measured using an in vitro dissolution test~~.

2. **(Previously presented)** The method of claim 1, wherein following said administering, the dosage form is retained in the upper gastrointestinal tract for a time period of about 2 to 12 hours.

3. **(Previously presented)** The method of claim 2, wherein following said administering to a patient in the fed mode, the dosage form is retained in the upper gastrointestinal tract for a time period of about 4 to 9 hours.

4. **(Previously presented)** The method of claim 2, wherein at least 75 wt. % of the active agent in the dosage form is released within the time period.

5. **(Previously presented)** The method of claim 4, wherein at least 85 wt. % of the active agent in the dosage form is released within the time period.

6. **(Previously presented)** The method of claim 3, wherein at least 75 wt. % of the active agent in the dosage form is released within the time period.

7. **(Previously presented)** The method of claim 6, wherein at least 85 wt. % of the active agent in the dosage form is released within the time period.

8. **(Currently amended)** The method of claim ~~2~~27, wherein the therapeutically effective amount of the active agent in the dosage form is in a range of about 0.01% to 80% by volume.

9. **(Previously presented)** The method of claim 8, wherein the therapeutically effective amount of the active agent in the dosage form is in a range of about 60% to about 80% of the dosage form by volume.

10. **(Previously presented)** The method of claim 9, wherein the therapeutically effective amount of the active agent in the dosage form is approximately 60% by volume.

11. **(Original)** The method of claim 2, wherein the active agent is an antibiotic.

12. **(Original)** The method of claim 11, wherein the active agent is selected from the group consisting of ciprofloxacin, minocycline, and acid addition salts thereof.

13. **(Original)** The method of claim 12, wherein the active agent is ciprofloxacin.

14. **(Original)** The method of claim 12, wherein the active agent is ciprofloxacin hydrochloride.

15. **(Original)** The method of claim 12, wherein the active agent is minocycline.

16. **(Original)** The method of claim 12, wherein the active agent is minocycline hydrochloride.

17. **(Original)** The method of claim 2, wherein the active agent is selected from the group consisting of furosemide, gabapentin, losartan, and budesonide.

18. **(Previously presented)** A method for treating a human patient suffering from a bacterial infection that is responsive to the oral administration of ciprofloxacin, comprising

orally administering to the subject in a fed mode a therapeutically effective amount of the dosage form of claim 1.

19. **(Original)** The method of claim 18, wherein the dosage form is administered once daily.

20 . **(Original)** The method of claim 18, wherein the bacterial infection is infection with mycobacterium avium complex, Pseudomonas, Shigella, Salmonella, toxigenic *E. coli*, Campylobacter, Enterobacter, or *Bacillus anthracis*.

21. **(Cancelled).**

22. **(Currently amended)** The method of claim 28, ~~1,~~ wherein the dosage form is characterized by an ER to DR ratio of approximately 1.2:1 to approximately 3:1.

23. **(Previously presented)** The method of claim 22, wherein the dosage form is characterized by an ER to DR ratio of approximately 1.3:1 to approximately 2:1.

24. **(Previously presented)** The method of claim 23, wherein the dosage form is characterized by an ER to DR ratio of approximately 1.5:1 to approximately 2:1.

25. **(Previously presented)** The method of claim 1, wherein said active agent possesses an aqueous solubility that decreases with increasing pH.

26. **(Previously presented)** The method of claim 25, wherein following administering of said dosage form and gastric retention thereof, the dosage form passes into the lower gastrointestinal tract, whereby active agent remaining in the dosage form is insoluble and unavailable for absorption.

27. **(New)** The method of claim 1, wherein the matrix-active agent tablet comprises a therapeutically effective amount of the pharmacologically active agent.

28. **(New)** The method of claim 1, wherein the dosage form is characterized by an erosion rate (ER) to dissolution rate (DR) ratio of approximately 1.1:1 to 5:1, wherein ER is the rate of active agent release in an aqueous medium measured using an in vitro

disintegration test, and DR is the rate of active agent release in an aqueous medium measured using an in vitro dissolution test.

29. **(New)** The method of claim 17, wherein the active agent is gabapentin.